WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1874.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIXE SADDLE MARE, IN good condition: will be sold low, as the owner intends to leave the tay. In galle of the sold low, as the owner intends to leave the tay. In the sold Fouriers when the street, below the Avance. FOR SALE CHEAP-HOUSE AND LOT NO s, and cu rant an Apply on prem myl5-30*

FOR SALE-A STEREOPTION, WITH us, gas-lings and generator, all complet class art exhibition. A bargain. Will for a luminess in the city. Call after 3 p Eighth street northwest. my14-21° FOR SALE-A THREE-STORY BRICK

u stronia, a two-story FRAME of seven to the seven water in yard; \$8.50. A BRIGGES Thisteenth street, between rithwest, has seventeen rooms, gas, wa-de, 125, 100. A desirable BUILDING up-and-a-half street southwest, between d Virginta avenue; \$0 cents per foot. A ME on Masachusetts avenis between

DOR SALE-VALUABLE FARM, NEAR No. 51 Congress street, Georgett myl3-W,F,M,et

od roads, and convenient to schools acing all the salvantages of a please, and susceptible of being divided in lots. J. C. HAVILAND, Real Estate and G. marai agent,

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE. ed acres of LAND, well fenced; cle SMALL FARM

SALE. have at the present time the best

VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE. MARKET GARDEN OF EXCELLENT
MARKET GARDEN OF FRUIT-GROWING
LAND,
LAND,
LAND,
Land 14 miles from terminus of Columbia street
trs, near the Reform School; adjoins the home-

DISTRICT INVESTIGATION. EXAMINATION OF ENGINEER BLICKENSDERFER.

EASUREMENTS OF VARIOUS PORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT WORK UPON AVENUES. ANCIES BETWEEN HIS MEASUREMENTS AND THOSE OF ENGINEER SAMO-ESTI-MATES OF OVERCHARGES.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1874. net pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

J. BLICKENSDERFER, JR., SWORN.

By the Chairman: Q. Please state your occupation. A. I am a civil engineer by profession. I have been engaged in the business of a civil engineer for over thirty years on the public works of Ohio in different capacities, and on railroad work in various places through the country. I have been employed by the United

Q. Will you state whether or not you have

Q. Will you state whether or not you have been engaged in making measurements in this city, and examination of work! A. Yes, sir; at the request of the committee.

Q. Will you state what work you have examined in this city! A. I have looked at considerable. I have more especially examined P-street circle, Scott square, Rawlins square, Maryland avenue, New Hampshire avenue, Virginia avenue, and some work on G street. Some about the Patent Office, the Post Office, and some on Second street.

Q. These places you have named you have examined with nerticularity, have you not?

your examination, whether you have looked at the estimates and vouchers of the Board of Public Works on these avenues? A. I have. By Mr. Jewett: Q. Have you examined their contracts? A. I have not examined the con-

tracts themseives. I have merely looked at a general form of contract.

Q. Have you taken all the means which you could take, under the circumstances, to test the accuracy of your measurements and esti-mates? A. I think I have; I have endeavored

Q. Will you take them up in such order as using many think best and explain to the commits to the results of your examination, and how the results coincide and how far they far from estimates made by the Board of the works? A. I will first give you the neral results, and then if anything further is sired, suggest, if you please, by inquiry. It is any that in the examinations I have made.

The Witness. You mean if this quantity that is here determined should be taken as an average, would that be above or below the amount in getting at an aggragate—making a computation as to all such places in the city!

It is any that in the examinations I have made. differ from estimates made by the Board of Public Works! A. I will first give you the general results, and then if anything further is

work, and I had him point out to me exactly what he had included within his measurements, Q. You measured the same thing? A. Yes, sir, with one exception. That is this: that in running the curbing back from the circle on the streets that lead away from it, I understood him to say that he had measured the curbing in all cases down to the end of the granite curb that had been set there, whereas I only measured it as far as the building line of the aliacent property, a little less than he of the aliacent property. A little less than he are aliacent property aliacent property. A little less than he are aliacent property aliacent property aliacent adjacent property, a little less than he

Stanton. And also with the exception of brick pavement adjoining Senator Stewart's!
Witness: I explained before; I measured
none because I found none. Whether he did
or not I do not know. I do not recollect whether

railroad work in various places through the country. I have been employed by the United States on various occasions in connection with the Pacific railroads, and some other works. I was employed by the United States Government in connection with the Pacific railroad in 1867, 1868 and 1869, and afterward in regard to some work near West Point a year or two later; I do not remember exactly.

Q. In what capacity? A. As an engineer. I was a member of the Board of Public Works of Ohio for eight years. In addition to that, I was employed by the State as engineer on her public works. I was at one time president of the board.

Q. Will you state whether or not you have

fully to the committee.]
The Witness. That amounts in this case to \$1,011.49, adopting the same prices that had been charged before.
By Mr. Stewart: Q. Then, adopting the same by Mr. Stewart Q. Then, adopting the same basis that he adopted, what is the difference in the result? A. I did not calculate the differ-ence. I gave the result a moment ago. By Mr. Mattingly: Q. It would add that thousand dollars to that amount? A. Yes,

sir.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. It would make about \$5,000 difference? A. It would make \$4,751 if you deduct that, and it would make \$3,750 if you did not deduct that. Q. If you adopt his theory, the differen etween your estimates would be about \$8,000 A. Yes, sir: \$3,750,

Q. Your basis was \$1,000 more? A. Yes, sir. By Mr. Stanton: Q. Can you tell what is the difference in charge for the brick pavement— the additional amount of brick pavement? Mr. Wilson. Mr. Stanton, that is a more matter of calculation; it is \$1 a yard, as appears all through the report.

The Witness. What the difference in quantity would be I do not know, for I did not

ity would be I do not know, for I did not know have were know have reasoned for the sextence of the know, have reasoned to the difference there would be about \$1,000.

A. I think it is a little less than the average, and the quantities were not in all cases complete. There was some pavenent that was not in the total know, for I did not know the city in point of th

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

CHARTER OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY. THUBSDAY, MAY 14, 1874

The Senate met at II o'clock a. m. The FRESIDENT pro tempore directed the roll to be called, for the purpose of ascertaining the ber there was a juorum in attendance. The roll was called, and only thirteen Sen

printions had obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the Scuate, which accounted for the absence of the Scuaters who were on that com-Senators were probably engaged in the tee rooms.

The CHAIR said the rules of the Se

hibited the transaction of business in the ab of a quorum, and his attention had been call the absence of so many Senators yesterds opening of the cossion, and this was the r his action to-day. Mr. SAULSBURY moved to meet here The CHAIR said no motion could now be made but a motion to adjourn.

Mr. CHANDLER then moved to adjourn, but
afterwards changed it into a motion for a call of
the Senata.

The roll being again called forty Senators, being again called forty Senators, than a quorum, answered to their business was then proceeded with.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted adverse reports on a large number of petitions for pensions for soldiers' and sallors' widows of the war of 1812. He-explained that such adverse reports were made because he had been directed a few days ago by a majority of the committee to report isverably the House bill giving pensions of 88 per menth to all survivors of the war of 1812, without regard to time of service, and also to the widows of survivors. In reply to a question from Mr. Saulabury, he said he would call this bill up wheever he could get the ear of the Semate, although there were some leasures of the bill which did not meet his approval. BILLS REPORTED.

could get the ear of the Schate, although there were some features of the bill which did not meet his approval.

In answer to a question of Mr. Mennimon, he said there was no provision in the bill for the soldiers of the Mexican war.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported House bill for the relief of Hillinois. Passed.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with ameadments, bill to relieve ships and vessels in certain cases from payment of gonpulsory pilotage fees.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported House hill in reference to operations of the shipping commissioners' act of June, 1872. Passed.

Mr. GORDON, from same committee, reported bill to change the name of the schodner Jennie Spear to Sarta Rosa. Passed.

Mr. CONOVER introduced bill to change the laws relating to the United States District Courts in Florida. Referred to Committee on the Judicalary.

Mr. CONOVER submitted a resolution re-

versely on the House bill amending section 19 of the diplomatic and consular act of August 18, 1856. (The bill prohibits consul agents from being absent from their posts for a longer period than ten days without the permission of the Presi-dent, and also prohibits such agents from corre-spending in regard to the public affairs of any foreign Government with any persons that

geld bonds, and that the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the notes so exchanged; that after January I, 1878. United States notes shall be redecemed in coin, and for that purpose twenty due millions in gold and silver coin shall be annually reserved from the surplus revenues of the United States in order to prepare, for specie resumption, and if the surplus revenues are not subjected to allow this amount to be reserved the Secretary may, in order to supply the deficiency, sail any nart of gan hundred; millions of a per-cent. subselect to allow this amount to be reserved the Secretary may in order to supply the deficiency, sell any part of one handred millions of 5 percent, bends, and that after the — day of — in the year —, the fractional currency of the United States shall be exchanged for silver coin, and the currency so exchanged shall not be reissued, but shall be manceled and destroyed.

The UHAIR, in reply to the point of order raised by Mr. Constitute, decided that the amendment of Mr. Marsinox, although it was an amandment in the third degree, was in order. The Uhair also overruled a point of order made by Mr. Moraniz, of Vi., that the amendment of Mr. Marsinox was in the nature of revenue legis.

the Senste.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment requirfug national banks to keep on hand a rum equal
to one half of their circulation, to be held and
used only for the redemption of such circulation,
but afterwards withdraw it.

The amendment of Mr. Conzune was then

WRIGHT moved an amendment to the Mr. CONKLING renewed his amendment providing for the transfer of forty-siz millions of the present bank circulation from the East to the West and South, which after considerable dis



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. making an appropriation to purchase a building adjoining the Army Medical Museum, to be used for scientific purposes. [The property consists of a stable and carriage-house, and is offered for sale by Dr. A. T. P. Garnott, for between three and four thousand dollars.] Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds Mr. DURHAM, of Ky., from the Committee Banking and Currency, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the

PREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. Mr. DURHAM proceeded to explain, and re ferred to the several acts of incorporation of the institution. The purpose of the charter was a good one to enable the freedmen to lay up their money, so matter how small the amount may be The committee had examined into the condition of the bank, and while they could not discover dence of fraud, there had been irre as solvent now as they ought to be. But the bank has been as well conducted as any banking institution in the country.

Institution in the country.

He called attention to the fact that in the crash of 1873, when other banks went under, the Freedman's bank sustained literif, although called upon to pay large amounts to depositors. The originator of this banking system did certainly confer a vast benefit upon the colored race. Under the original sets there was no provision whereby the bright of the country of the country of the country of the colored race. He thought that this institution deserved, and should command, the fostering care of the Government, for he believed the colored people would save two dollars where they would not save one if required to make deposits in a bank not controlled by men of their own color.

own color.

Mr. BROMBERG, of Ala., had read the report of the examiner, Mr. Meigs, to show the condition of the bank, and said the examiner had suppressed facts in the case. In other words, when Mr. Meigs made his report he had not heard Mr. Meigs made has report which he (Mr.

werse than that, had been guilty of forgery. He THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

Indians. There had been too much of this wrong to Indians, and he wanted to let the country know the fact.

Mr. NESMITH said if he understood Mr. Snawes' proposition it was that as Wright had robbed the indians therefore the Government should rob him.

The amendment was rejected.

Among other local appropriations agreed to are the following: For Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home, \$11.350.0'; Government Insane Asylum, \$11.350. Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb, \$10.557.46, for expense incurred by change of grade of streets around the Post Office, \$4,312; for rent of house No. 915 E street northwest, \$4,38.56; for continuing improvement and building at the Botanical gardens, \$6,000; for improving Capitol grounds and for sewers and street lights for same, \$20.500.

Mr. CLARK, of Mo., called attention to the item, and said the law had been violated; for if Cocke had put the money in the Treasury it would not have been lost.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, argued that the law had not been violated, but that under the act organizing the Reform school the trustees were empowered to elect one of their own number treasurer, and in order to facilitate the business they deposited it in a private bank rather than in the Treasury.

Mr. HEOR, of Ry., read the act organizing the Reform school, and said the Secretary of the Interior was the custodian of this fund. He alons could draw the money from the Treasury, and in direct violation of the statute it was placed in the hands of a private banker. Why was not the law enforced, and the Secretary of the Interior punished because of this violation of law? He understood that the arrety on Mr. Cooke's bond has never even been proceeded against.

Mr. HOLMAN, of ind., oldered an amendment

never even been proceeded against.
Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., offered an amendment directing the Attorney General to investigate the circumstances attending the embezzlement of his money.

Mr. GARFIELD said it was in no sense an em-

explement.

Mr. HOLMAN wanted to know what it was hen. The money was certainly lost, and now longress was asked to make another appropriation. It was certainly, in his opinion, a matter has another appropriation of the state o

Cooke.

Mr. 30UTHARD, of Ohio, said that, as he understood it, the Secretary of the Interior had violated the law by drawing the money and turning it over to Mr. Cooke.

Mr. HOLMAN modified his amendment by striking out the word embezziement, and it was then adopted.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House, and the committee took up the consular and diplomatic bill.

Mr. SWANN, of Md.. who had charge of the bill, explained its provisions, and without further

SWANN, of Md., who had charge of the bill, explained its provisions, and without further action the committee rose.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and parsed as amended in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. POLAND submitted a revision of the laws of the District of Columbia; which was passed, and the House, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned. CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

United States Indian Agent Miles reports from the Cheyenne and Arrapaboe agency that a band of whisky traders and horse thieves are roaming through the country occupied by the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, especially along the line of the Texas eattle trail, and that their presence there and their dealings with the Indians has given rise to considerable trouble and annoyance, and that the public good demands their immediate expulsion. Consequently be asks of the military officer commanding Camp Supply to send a detachment to drive out or arrest the desperadoes. Colonel Brooke, the officer commanding, replies that he cannot interfere, being prevented by law from furnishing troops to sid in the execution of civil processes except by orders from the President. The letter of Mr. Miles was forwarded to Chicago, but in the absence of Lieutenant General Shoridan no action was taken there, and the papers were forwarded to army headquarters in

PROTECTION OF SEAMEN. As considerable complaints has been made to everal provisions of the bill authorizing the ap-

THE LEGISLATURE CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

THE MATTER BEFORE THE CABINET-A DECISION TO BE REACHED TO-DAY-BAXTER'S MESSAGE TO THE TWO HOUSES -DETAIL OF WEDNESDAY'S SKIRMISH. to give publicity to the decision until the Gov-ernment had acted. It was, however, understood officially that the action of the Government

valted upon certain intelligence from Little

he Government, there would be nothing done to hange the status of the Arkansus question until to-day, when it is hoped the question will be defi-

FROM LITTLE ROCK. ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Ar Whereas the Legislature of the State of Arkanas has convened, a quorum in each House being present; whereas the capital of our State is occupied by armed and contending force; and whereas the State house is now in the possession of armed troops: Therefore, be it

Resolved by its General Assembly of the State of Arkanass, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to put this Legislature in possession-the Legislature halls, and that the public property on State-house square be placed under the supervision and control of this body, the legal custodians thereof whilst in session; and that he make such order for the dispersion of said armed contending forces and will more perfectly protect the State against domestic violence and insure this body protection; and that a certified copy of this resolution be at once transmitted to the President of the United States.

In the House a large number of notices of the introduction of bills were given—among others, for the salling of a constitutions convention. introduction of bills were given—among others, for the calling of constitutional convention.

The Senate appointed a committee, to act to conjunction with the House committee appointed a

MESSAGE FROM BANTER.

The General Assembly met in joint convention to day and received a message from Baxter. simply repeats the story of recent events, and it forms the Legislature that to them is submitted the question, "Who is dovernor of Arkansas?" the question, "Who is trovernor of Arkansas in the suggest the propriety of calling a constitutional convention owing to the great want harmony in the laws, both statutory and constitutions."

CARD PROM NORTHERN MEN Twenty-seven ex-Union soldiers and Northern men have united in a dispatch to Senator Morton and Gen. John Coburn contradicting the telo-gram sent those gentlemen to the effect that is Baxter succeeds Northern men wist-be driven out of the State. THE SKIRMISH ON WEDNESDAY

New York, May 14.—A Little Rock special mays: Each party now have provest marshal gen-sals, who have charge of all prisoners—General Unham acting in that capacity for Brocks side, erait, who have charge of all prisoners—General Upham acting in that capacity for Brooks side, and General Irs M.-L. Barton for Baxter. At 2 o'slock on Wednesday afternoon, while Major Henry, editor of the Lowisburg Empire, and Lieutenant Hill, both belonging to Baxter's forces, were standing on the sidewalk of Markham street, half way between the regular's barracks and their own pickets, Sheriff Grayson, of Clark county, a Brooks man, stepped across the street and shock hands with Hill, who was in command of the cuard house when Grayson was cantured not long. hands with Hill, who was in command of the guard-house when Grayson was captured not long ago. While standing there Hill drew Grayson by the hand towards the Baxter lines. Henry then hit Grayson four or five times over the head with his pistol. Grayson then drew his pistol and fired six shots, retreating as he fired.

The others returned the fire. Col. Brooker, of Brooks' forces, fired several shots. Firing by this time had now become general, and about fifty shots were fired, some from buildings inside the Baxter lines. The regulars, on the dret fire formed behind their barrieade, and several leveled their guns, but none fired. As soon as the Brooks and Baxter adherents saw the regulars were out, firing stopped. The following parties

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY SWORN IN.

Madnib, May 14.—The new Ministers were sworn into office yesterday. The Governors of several provinces and a number of other high offi-

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL CONCRA. Loxbon, May 14.—A special dispatch from Spain to the Times reports that General Manuel Concha has received orders to bold 855 troops in readiness to march to Madrid. At last accounts Concha was advancing with 12,000 men on the Southwest of Bilbao, with the Intention of driving the Carlists into Navarre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ROYAL HANGUET TO THE CEAR. LONDON, May 15, 6 a.m.—The Queen gave a canquet last night to the Czar and Grand Duko klexis. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the royal family, and Gladstone and Bigaraeli, with all the members of the Cabinet, were present.

The Carr will go to Buckingham palace at noon to-day and will probably visit the Empress Eugenie next Saturday.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING At a meeting of the Congregational Board of Education, last night, a paper was read by Sir Charles Reed, M. P., in which the educational system of the United States is warmly praised, and the writer expresses the hope that it will be equaled if not excelled in England within the

FRANCE.

THE RECCTION BILL. Pants, May 14.—The Duke de Broglie has ac-cepted the challenge of the Left and Extreme Right on the electoral bill, and will make his notion for its immediate discussion a Cabine

ARREST OF MASONIC BRETHRE HAVANA, May 14.—Advices from San Juan, Porto Rico, state that the members of the Marestorated the same that the members of the ans-sonic Lodge at Sabana Grands have been ar-rested by the police. The Soletin newspaper ap-plands the authorities for the attitude they have assumed against Masoury. It declares that the Masons in the Antilles are thoroughly in favor of the separation of the colonies from Spain.

FLASHES FROM THE CARLE. The Jubiles Singers are reported to have made 0,000 by their concerts in England. The steamship Ethiopia, which put back on the 3d uitimo, in consequence of breaking her main shaft, has arrived at Glasgow. The Augsburg Gazette says the arrest of the Grand Duke Nicholas was not due to a political Suse.

Madame Ristori, while in Paris, on the way to
South America, closed an engagement with an South America, closed an engagement with an American manager for a series of fifty representa-tions in the United States, to begin next March.

The steamship State of Georgia, at Glasgow, from New York, was in collision, and suffered tome damage. THE TURE.

TROTTING AT POINT BREEZE. PHILADZLPHIA, May 14.—The spring meeting at Point Breeze Park terminated this afternoon with two fine races. The first, for three-minute class to harness for a purse of \$200, was won by Lady Fashion. Time, 2:46/4, 2:45, 2:46/4. The baymare Blonde won the two first heats in 2:41½ and 2:41.

The second contest was for the 2:30 class to harness, for a purse of \$450. The first heat was won by Snowball in 2:23½; the second and third by Star in 2:33½, 2:34. Honest Blifty won the purse in three heats straight. Time, 2:35½, 2:35½, 2:37½

THE LEXINGTON RACES. LEXINGTON, Kr., May 14.—The fourth day of the races. The weather was fine and the attend-ance very large. The track was in good condiance very large. The track was in good condition.

The first race was a hurdle, two miles, over eight hurdles, weiter weights. The following horses were entered: Richards' ch. I. Summer Buck, McGrath's bt'k. m. Lucy Jackson, and his b. m. Oleander. Lucy Jackson won the race by a few lengths, Summer Buck second and Oleander about a quarter of a mile behind. Thus, \$2594.

The second race was a selling one, mile and a quarter of a mile behind. Thus, \$2594.

The second race was a selling one, mile and a quarter dash. Four horses were entered, viz: Cameron's Lamington coit, Colston's Cape Cod, Buford's b. g., and Farris' Joe B. Buford's entry got the lead, closely followed by Cameron's. After passing the string Cameron's entry endeavored to take the lead at this point. Buford's entry nate a dash across the track forcing Joe B. upon the embankment next to the outside fence. This enabled Care Cod to rea the start absaud of